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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
ECUADOR

IPF:(1987-91) $8 864 000

(ECU/88/002) - Public Policies and Community Development for the Municipality of Quito

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Date of approval:	8 December 1988
Expected duration:	39 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Municipality of Quito
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 675 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 675 000

Project background

The population of Ecuador's larger cities has been increasing at a very high rate, mainly due to the constant migration they have been receiving from the rest of the country. This situation, coupled with the local government's insufficient resources to attend the basic infrastructure needs of their population has clearly had a negative impact on the quality of life of large segments of the country's urban population.

The emergence of this phenomenon in the city of Quito has prompted the need for the municipal authorities to initiate urgent actions to improve the provision of drinking water, sewerage and sanitation, and other basic services to the marginal communities. To this end, the Government has requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The project will assist the municipality in the creation of the required institutional capacity to: (a) provide the basic services to the poorest communities within its jurisdiction, and (b) train and organize these communities in order to achieve an active participation in the solution of their problems.

Project activities will include: (a) establishing an institutional structure that will promote the relationship between the municipality and the marginal communities of the city, fostering their organization and training them in the identification of needs and in the formulation of micro projects; (b) formulating public policies aimed at favoring community development in the context of an adequate urban planning framework; and (c) helping to build the institutional capacity in the municipality, to identify, formulate and execute technical assistance and investment projects.

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Inputs

UNDP will provide the services of a chief technical adviser and other international consultants (80.3 man-months) on community development, training, urban planning, TCDC and other areas to be determined; national consultants (148 man-months) on local development, international co-operation, community development techniques and other areas to be determined; administrative support; mission costs; a subcontract; group training; equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	574 100
Subcontract	3 000
Training	33 000
Equipment	30 000
Miscellaneous	34 900
Total	675 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF ECUADOR

IPF:(1987-91) $8 864 000

(ECU/89/011) - Macroeconomic Management Information System (SICNA)

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Date of approval:	18 January 1990
Expected duration:	18 months
Proposed executing agency:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Secretaría General de la Administración Pública
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 426 600 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 426 600

Project background

As a consequence of the economic crisis that Ecuador has been experiencing since the beginning of the past decade, short-term macroeconomic management has been gaining increasing importance. However, there has been a lack of coordination between the governmental institutions responsible for the formulation and execution of macroeconomic policies.

Economic analyses that incorporate inter-sectorial relationships are almost non-existent in the country, as are methodologies or information systems for these purposes. Statistical information is insufficient, and coordination between producers and users is insignificant. This situation has determined that the statistical information available, mainly that produced by the Central Bank and the National Census Institute (INEC), is unreliable and generally too old for macroeconomic programming purposes. Coupled with this lack of information, the Presidency of the Republic and other top economic managers in the Central Bank, do not have specialized staff to analyze and process economic information and to counsel in the policy formulation process. In light of this, the Government has requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The project will create an inter-institutional information system, that provides basic macroeconomic data for the following sectors: fiscal, monetary, public, external, real, global macroeconomic consistency and international contextual analysis. The information system will link eight governmental institutions responsible for macroeconomic management, including the presidency of the republic and the Central Bank; and will also incorporate three state enterprises and the private sector.

Additionally, the project will help create information and analysis units in the Central Bank and in the Presidency of the Republic, to help in the policy formulation process. These institutions will also develop information units in charge of updating information, checking its consistency and analyzing macroeconomic developments.

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While developing the information system, the project will also create basic economic analysis tools, a macroeconomic policy monitoring system, a project monitoring system; and will give training in different areas to government officials.

Inputs

UNDP will provide the services of international consultants (27 work-months) on macroeconomic analysis, information and management systems, and other areas to be determined; and national consultants (200 work-months) on public sector external policy, public monetary policy, economic and social policies, informatics and statistics, models, macroeconomic policies, administration and other areas to be determined; subcontracts to advise the Presidency and prepare a macroeconomic analysis based on the results of SIGMA; in-service and group training; computer equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	253 200
Subcontract	72 000
Training	43 900
Equipment	49 300
Miscellaneous	8 200
Total	426 600

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
ECUADOR

IPF:(1992-96) $11 292 000

(ECU/91/008) - Development, Improvement of Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education

Date of approval:	30 January 1992
Expected duration:	12 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Education and Culture
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 37 600 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$ 613 300
Total UNDP budget:	$ 650 900

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Project background

In the last decade the capacity to educate has increased significantly in the country. At a national level, 90 per cent of the Ecuadorean children are enrolled in school. However, the quality of the education has not improved. The level of failure and desertion is one of the highest in the continent.

The Government's national strategy of development places great importance in its goal to satisfy the basic needs of the population. Specifically, the Government is interested in orienting the educational system towards the development needs of the country. To improve the quality of education, the Ministry of Education has implemented three projects in the rural area. For the marginal urban population, there is a loan agreement with the IBRD that will offer financial support for a new project to improve the quality of education. In light of these factors, the Government has requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The project will focus on the improvement of the quality of basic education for the low-income urban areas and the efficiency of the educational sector.

On the one hand, the improvement of the quality of the education contributes fundamentally to a higher inner efficiency of the educational sector, reducing the drop-out and repetition rates of the school-age population. On the other hand, it contributes to improve the capacity of the beneficiaries to continue in the educational process.

The improvement of the efficiency of the educational sector will be the result of the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Education, the advancement of its capacity to diagnose and innovate to adequate programmes and curricula, and to respond to specific needs of the beneficiary population.

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Inputs

UNDP will provide the services of international consultants (32.5 man-months), and national consultants (59.5 man-months) on measurements of learning achievement, special education, pre-school eduction, training, and institutional strengthening; in-service training; computer and office equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	222 000
Training	133 600
Equipment	270 900
Miscellaneous	24 400
Total	650 900

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

IPF:(1992-96) $ 35 801 000

(GUI/91/011) - Integrated Assistance to Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)

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Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	18 May 1992
Expected duration:	36 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNIDO
Government implementing agency:	Centre de Création et de Développement d'Entreprises (CCDE) (Ministère de l'Industrie du Commerce et de l'Artisanat) (MICA)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 2 233 300 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 2 233 300

Project background

In order to alleviate the critical economic situation inherited from the first Republic, the new Government of Guinea embarked in 1984, on a major economic recovery programme aiming at non-intervention by the State in productive sectors, re-establishment of free market economy, and promotion of private sector etc.. The Government carried out several reforms since the end of 1986 under its Programme of Economic and Financial Recovery (PREF) which is supported by a structural adjustment programme with the participation of major donors. With the assistance of the World Bank and la Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE), the Government has designed a sectoral adjustment programme (Programme de la Promotion du Secteur Prive) which aims at creating a favourable business environment by providing institutional and legal framework to attracting local and foreign investment in new productive activities.

UNDP assisted the Government in formulating an Industrial Master Plan whose main objective is to develop competitive and efficient industrial activities in an open and liberal economy, focusing on six industries: fruits and vegetables, cash crops, fish, wood, construction material and metal transformation. The desired development in these areas is possible only through the development of small and medium enterprises (SME).

Under the project GUI/87/012, UNDP has provided direct assistance to small and medium enterprises in the form of credit and training in management. According to the in-depth evaluation of this project held in May 1990, the project has achieved satisfactory results. In particular, the project has assisted in setting up a financing mechanism and a SME

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support unit at the National Office of the Promotion of SME (renamed Centre for Creation and Development of Enterprises) under the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Handicrafts. Promising projects for all natural regions of Guinea have been selected; and projects for financing have been identified, prepared and presented with the corresponding studies and files to the Committee of Funds Management. 39 projects in the amount of $396,000 have been financed through a credit fund set up under the project whose reimbursement is going as planned. However, the in-depth evaluation mission pointed out certain weaknesses of the first phase and recommended their improvement in the second phase e.g. inadequate capital fund compared to the potential needs of the sector; need for decentralisation of technical assistance; need to re-examine the terms of credit in view of the negative effects of the high rate of inflation on its value at the end; need to strengthen aspects of analysis and control management; need for a training programme; inactive role of the Funds Management Committee in terms of defining rigorous policy for the improvement of conditions for the functioning of the Fund; and absence of women's participation because of the non-inclusion of agricultural and commerce sectors which comprise mostly women activities.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) assist in the creation, organization and functioning of 100 SME in productive sectors; (b) strengthen the financing mechanism already in place in order to make it autonomous as well as the institutional capacity of the Centre of Creation and Development of Enterprises (CCDE); and (c) increase the participation of women entrepreneurs by providing training, access to credit and organization and management assistance.

Project activities will include: (a) developing a data bank of approximately 200 projects and 100 operational projects (33 per year); (b) providing support to 50 SME annually (already operational) and 33 newly created; (c) establishing appropriate conditions of access to credit compatible with the market interest rate; (d) strengthening the system of management and control of funds while responding to the needs of selected SME; (e) identifying the field of collaboration with other donors; (f) strengthening the capacities of the SME Cell under CCDE to achieve the first two immediate objectives; and (g) maintaining a directory of potential women entrepreneurs.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a chief technical adviser/consultant (10 work-months), short-term consultants (30 work-months), a national expert (36 work-months); administrative support; subcontracts with ODI, Morocco, and NGOs that include $ 1 350 000 for credit fund; fellowship training, group training and study tours; and equipment.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	545 300
Subcontract	1 490 000
Training	63 000
Equipment	95 000
Miscellaneous	40 000
Total	2 233 300

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A GLOBAL PROJECT

(GLO/93/G32) - Alternatives to Slash and Burn

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	10 November 1993
Expected duration:	One year
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$3 000 000 Source of funds: GEF
Total UNDP budget:	$3 000 000

Project background

Slash and burn (shifting cultivation) agriculture which has been identified as the major cause of tropical deforestation, contributed substantially to global warming. Tropical deforestation, which accounts for 25 percent of global warming, is responsible for destruction of plant and animal genetic diversity and threatens the sustainability of many watersheds. In the past two decades, the incidence of deforestation in tropical Africa, America and Asia has doubled and is likely to continue increasing which will result in a large proportion of greenhouse gases. The traditional practice of shifting cultivation has been to clear the forest areas by axing and burning it during the periods of least rainfalls and to produce crops such as corn, rice, cassava, yams without the removal of weeds and debris. Even though initially this practice, considered to be cost-effective, provided nutrient availability for a few years to grow crop and helped control pests and diseases, in a few years the weed pressure and resultant nutrient deficiency is expected to impede further cropping and the fields to be abandoned to forest regrowth.

Slash and burn is a consequence of several complex socio-economic factors; and it is largely practised by resource-poor farmers and rural populations of the humid tropics who are displaced and migrate to the forest areas to make a living. The major effects of environmental degradation and global warming are felt at the local regional and global levels. It is these people who eventually bear the major effects of environmental degradation. Deforestation has various negative environmental effects including soil erosion and degradation, leaching, watershed degradation and loss of biodiversity. There is not enough data to determine the extent of release of carbon dioxide, nitrous oxides or methane by the slash and burn agriculture techniques. Several international agricultural research centres, national research systems (NARS) and NGOs have been making concerted efforts to conduct a research and development strategy that provides sustainable alternatives to slash and burn agriculture on a global basis. A global workshop on alternatives to slash and burn, partly supported by UNDP was held in Rondonia, Brazil in February 1992 to determine the feasibility of developing a global, coordinated effort on alternatives to slash and burn agriculture in tropical rainforest areas. The conclusion of this Workshop and a subsequent Global Steering Group meeting held in May 1992 provided the objectives and framework for this project. Alternatives developed as a result of this project will enable missions of poor and landless farmers to make an adequate living without taking recourse to destroying

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additional forests. The research efforts made so far have revealed that for every hectare put into promising alternatives, five to ten hectares of tropical rainforest can be spared from the shifting cultivator's axe every year. In order that these alternatives are accepted by the farmers on a large scale, it is imperative that a concerted effort among socio-economic, agricultural, ecological and policy scientists and developers is made involving farmer participation. The present approval responds directly to Agenda 21's recommendation on "limiting and aiming to halt destructive shifting cultivation by addressing the underlying social and ecological causes".

Description of project

The project is part of a broader three-phase programme. It will be coordinated by the International Centre for Research on Agro-Forestry (ICRAF) and implemented by a consortium of scientists in collaboration with local peoples. The consortium will consist of three NGOs of Brazil, Cameroon and Indonesia, Agency for the Agricultural Research and Development (AARD), Indonesia; Agency for Forestry Research and Development (AFRD), Indonesia; Centro Internacional de Agricultural Tropical (CIAT), Colombia, Empresa Brasileira de Pequisa Agropecuaria (EMBRAPA), Brazil; Institute de Recherde Agronomiques (IRA), Cameroon; ICRAF; International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA); Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Programme (TSBF) and the World Resources Institute (WRI)

The first phase, for which GEF funding has been sought, comprises three benchmark sites, one per continent, selected to encompass a wide range of biophysical and socio-economic conditions in the humid tropics. In Africa, the site will be in the equatorial Congo rain forest, which is a zone of rapid demographic, social and environmental change. In Latin America, a site in the Brazilian Amazon is proposed, where semi-deciduous evergreen rain forests are currently undergoing rapid development. In Asia, the site envisioned is in the equatorial torial rain forests of Indonesia, where both primary forest clearing and degraded grasslands are abundant,. This phase of the project will build on ongoing research, and existing research facilities and institutions, thereby capitalizing on the current knowledge base and minimizing capital and administrative costs.

Specific activities under phase I will include biophysical research and socio-economic and policy research at the micro- and macro- levels and directed towards farmers, global and national policy-makers. The primary activity under the biophysical research component will be to evaluate existing and potential landuse alternatives to slash and burn agriculture and reclamation of degraded lands. The potential for improvements to enhance sustainability and productivity, and the principles governing their function will be evaluated through strategic process oriented on-station research. Priority biophysical research areas will include nutrient cycling and weed dynamics. Socio-economic research will provide knowledge about the economic, social and environmental benefits and costs associated with slash and burn and deforestation as opposed to more sustainable agriculture as research develops alternatives that are economically viable at the farm level and ecologically sound at a larger scale. Capacity building activities will be closely linked to the research agenda and to the needs of national research and development partners. Dissemination programmes will provide support in three main areas: (1) Strengthening of human resources through workshops and short-term training; (2) Information and documentation; and (3) Communications.

Inputs

UNDP will provide expertise and consultants; a subcontract to undertake biophysical and socio-economic research and capacity building; in-service training; and equipment. Various donors including the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the Asian, African and InterAmerican Development Banks, USAID, NORAD, CIRAD have expressed strong interest in providing co-financing to this research endeavour.

Financial data

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Personnel	616 000
Subcontract	1 786 000
Training	238 000
Equipment	125 000
Miscellaneous	55 000
AOS cost	180 000
Total	3 000 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

IPF:(1992-96) $11 390 000
(DOM/92/G31) - Conservation and Management of Biodiversity
in the Coastal Zone of the Dominican Republic

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	24 November 1993
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government (Sub-secretariat for Natural Resources)
Implementing agency:	CEBSE, Groups Jaragua, other NGOs
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 956 000 Source of funds: GEF
Total UNDP budget:	$2 956 000

Project background

The greatest portion of the Dominican Republic's biota has never been assessed with respect to its economic value or conservation status and the diversity of many important plant and animal groups and species is known in only a preliminary way. However, ecological surveys and preliminary inventories indicate that the country has levels of endemism among the highest in the West Indies, a region recognized globally for its high species endemism. As well, the International Council for Bird Preservation lists the Dominican Republic as an area of high biodiversity based on its overall species richness and lists it as a "critical" area, its highest priority classification for biodiversity conservation.

The country's coastal zone possesses critical winter habitat for hundreds of migratory species and harbours threatened species that are listed under every major international convention and treaty for species protection (CITES, RAMSAR, SPAW, etc.). These include whales, sea turtles, crocodiles, manatees, black coral, and numerous species of birds, reptiles, invertebrates, and vascular plants. Some of the most important surviving populations of globally threatened species, including whales and crocodiles, occur within the Dominican Republic Exclusive Economic Zone. In the Dominican Republic, coastal ecosystem function and biodiversity determine the status of key economic activities. Productivity of marine fisheries is largely dependent on the vulnerable habitats on the littoral margins of the island platform of Hispaniola. Most of the commercial species of fish and shellfish harvested by the local fishermen are dependent on near-shore habitats such as mangroves, sea grass beds, and coral reefs at important stages in their life cycles. Land use practices in upland watersheds, including forestry, agriculture, pollution and drainage of coastal wetlands, have a deleterious effect on fisheries populations that is greater than that of direct harvest. In recent years, tourism, which has focused almost entirely on the coastal zone, has become the country's most important economic activity, further emphasizing the need for sound coastal zone management. While the system of protected areas is quite comprehensive in geographical and ecological inclusiveness, it has

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inclusiveness, it has not yet been possible to develop or implement management plans for all designated natural areas or places where wild populations are harvested (i.e., fisheries). The development and implementation of practical management plans is urgently needed to assure survival of unique biodiversity components so that they can make increasingly productive and sustainable contributions to society. The lack of information regarding biodiversity and ecosystem function is a major factor retarding both preservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its products. There is no biodiversity information system in place that is suitable for management and development decision-making. At the same time, there is insufficient attention to viable economic alternatives to unsustainable resource use which build on local knowledge. Given its high levels of endemism, the Dominican Republic should be a prime target for screening for economically useful compounds derived from biodiversity resources. Pharmaceutical screening of terrestrial plants has been initiated to a limited degree, but most other organisms remain largely unassessed. There is not yet a comprehensive program for management of data relevant to locating biodiversity resources; nor a mechanism in place for economic screening, marketing biodiversity products, and returning profits to the coastal zone to offset costs associated with conservation of waters and wildlands.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) strengthen the biodiversity management capacity of government, NGOs and local communities by improving regional and local coastal zone planning and management with economic development components; (b establish a research program in-country to support coastal zone management, sustainable resource development, biodiversity conservation and continuous long-term environmental monitoring; (c) formulate and propose a coastal zone management policy for the Dominican Republic, based on the experience gained and information gathered in the two pilot programmes; (d) in collaboration with community organizations, establish appropriate mechanisms of building on local understanding of biodiversity to strengthen its management as a basis for long-term sustained economic activity; and (e) develop and implement effective mechanisms for the participation of local communities and other stakeholders in conflict resolution and decision-making for conservation planning and action.

Project activities will include: (a) increasing the information on coastal species and habits; (b) testing a fishing biodiversity database and information system; (c) developing two regional stakeholder management plans, a draft coastal zone management policy and broad-based local biodiversity education programmes; (d) putting in place collaborative processes for shared resource management and conflict prevention and resolution; (e) establishing participatory socioeconomic action plans for the selected pilot areas; and (f) conducting peasant-to-peasant training in sustainable agro-ecology, agroforestry and conservation-based coastal resource harvesting.

Inputs

UNDP will provide international consultants in strategic environmental planning (36 man-months), and terrestrial and marine protected area planning (16 man-months), national and technical project coordinators (72 man-months); local consultants in protected areas management and planning (36 man-months); subcontracts including demonstration projects, biodiversity inventories, database of community participation, peasant-to-peasant agriculture; fellowships and in-service training and scientific, logistical and office equipment.

Financial data

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Personnel	927 400
Subcontract	1 522 400
Training	40 000
Equipment	236 800
Miscellaneous	229 500
Total	2 956 100

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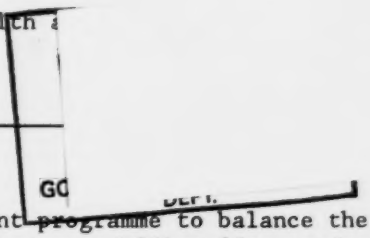
APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF ARGENTINA

IPF:(1987-91) $11 090 000

(ARG/93/038) - Support to the National Programme for Rehabilitation of Health Infrastructure

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	24 November 1993
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Health a
Government cost sharing:	$ 6 661 600
Total UNDP budget:	$ 6 661 600



Project background

In 1989, the Government initiated a far-reaching adjustment programme to balance the budget, deregulate and privatize the economy, slim the public sector and liberalize trade. The reform process brought favourable results, with reduced public sector deficits and much lower inflation. However, with attention concentrated on critical economic issues, necessary actions on the social sector were given a lower priority. Income distribution remains skewed, both between different social groups and different regions. The private sector is slow to take off, and formal employment is inaccessible to the part of the labour force that have been laid-off as a consequence of the adjustment programme.

Parallel to this least temporary deterioration in living standards for large segments of the population, important demographic changes are taking place in Argentina resulting in higher population growth rates in the provincial capitals compared with Buenos Aires which put further strain on the social infrastructure in these cities. Furthermore, the public health infrastructure in the provinces has been left to deteriorate over many years to the extent that the average age of provincial hospitals is 82 years with no concerted strategy for updating neither of premises, medical equipment nor human resources.

This together with the government-induced drive towards decentralization of public functions from the central to the provincial and the municipal levels has led the Government of Argentina to embark on a Programme towards the Rehabilitation of Public Health Infrastructure which will increase both the degree of coverage and the quality of service delivery at the provincial level through the modernization of provincial hospitals and health centres.

This Programme has two principal areas of intervention which are: (i) to construct and

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equip four provincial hospitals as well as 40 health centres; and (ii) strengthen institutionally the Secretariat of Health, particularly through the preparation of the Federal Health Plan and the improvement of health services at the provincial level. The Programme is being financed partly from an IDB-loan of (US)$40 million which complements central and provincial resources to provide the (US)$100 million foreseen as the cost of the rehabilitation of the infrastructure for provincial hospitals and health centres as well as the institutional and human resource upgrading.

Prior UNDP assistance has been provided under the project (ARG/86/003) Development of the National Health System, to design and supervise the infrastructure part of the Programme which is now underway under the present approval.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to contribute to the process of modernization of the public health system, particularly in the aspects related to the strengthening of public health service delivery capacity at the provincial level.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) establish technical inputs towards the design, monitoring, supervision and control of the construction and equipment of hospitals and health centres in four provinces: (b) provide technical support to the preparation of the federal health plan and plans for the modernization of decentralized health service delivery including the upgrading of the human resource base through the public, provincial health system; and (c) assist in the design and implementation of information systems to support the implementation of the Programme.

Project activities will include: (a) putting in operation and equipping fully four hospitals, 40 health centres in the peri-urban areas of four provincial capitals; and (b) implementing a training programme to ensure that technical personnel at all levels are prepared to provide the health delivery services from the mentioned hospitals and centres.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 1,456 work-months of national experts in the fields of health, administration and finance, management and evaluation of projects in the social area, informatics, hospital architecture and engineering, accounting and legal advisory; 357 work-months for administrative support; subcontracts for consulting forms for strengthening the administrative, legal and accounting areas of the Central Executing Unit; training in administrative control systems and software programmes as well as in-service training at the regional level aimed at professionals in the areas of preventive, mental primary and mother and child health care; non-expendable equipment; and miscellaneous and maintenance and costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	4 703 800
Subcontract	188 700
Training	475 000
Equipment	1 007 400
Miscellaneous	286 700
Total	6 661 600

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